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"THE PROCESS OF ATTRITION."

WHEN WILL THE GERMAN ARMY
FAIL TO REPLACE WASTAGE?

There is no country where the war is followed with closer attention than in Switzerland—says the correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* at Bale—and no country better situated for forming a clear and impartial judgment. Switzerland is the only country where the communications of the British, French, German, and Russian General Staffs are published simultaneously. The morning journals of Paris and Berlin are for sale each evening in the streets of Bale, and news of the events in Alsace (the frontier of which is only a couple of miles away) reach this city within an hour or two of their happening. In Switzerland it is possible to obtain data which are wanting elsewhere. The Confederation is the umpire who marks the points scored by the adversaries in the greatest war the world has ever seen.

It is therefore of interest to tabulate the figures recorded in Switzerland regarding the forces which Germany can still put in the field. The latest bulletins issued by the German Army fix its monthly losses for the year 1914 at an average of 270,000 men per month. The latest reports (to end of March) make it difficult to know if this proportion has been maintained for the first three months of 1915. That there has been a diminution on the western front seems certain. The battle line remains the same, but the fighting has not had the amplitude it had during the first five months, in which were fought the battles of Charleroi, the Marne, and in Flanders. In addition since the New Year the Allies have chiefly taken the offensive.

There have, of course, been heavy German losses on the eastern front, and this front has been lengthened by the aid which Germany has had to furnish her ally in the Carpathians. But even with this addition it would seem reasonable to reduce the monthly losses in 1915 by one-third, making 180,000 men killed, wounded, or prisoners. This would give the following figures:

Five months in 1914.....1,350,000
Three months in 1915.....500,000

Total losses.....1,850,000
to be deducted as from April 1st last from the total forces of which Germany originally disposed on entering on the war. From the number of men at the disposal of the military authorities one must also deduct such men as are physically incapable of military service. There are the Government officials, the employees and workmen indispensable for the public services, the manufacture of arms, the providing of food and provisions, medicines, etc. The latter category can be safely estimated at 600,000.

As regards those incapable of military service, as Germany is notoriously calling up every man who can be utilised in any capacity whatever (I know personally of a man with only one eye who has been incorporated as an artillery driver), this can be placed at the most at 10 per cent. of the total force available.

In December last the calculations of the Great General Staff in Germany put this at 10 to 11 per cent. of the total population, without, however, taking into account the young men of seventeen and eighteen years who are now eighteen and nineteen years old. To these may be added in a month or two the better-developed youths of the "class" of seventeen years. If now, under the necessities of the situation, the "classes" of 1916 and 1917 are included, and if at the same time one increases the number of elderly men who may be retained with the colours, we reach a total of nine million men, or 13 per cent. of the population of Germany.

On this basis the calculation of those not available and those available for military service on April 1st gives the following results:

Incapable of military service,
10 per cent.....900,000
Public services, etc.....500,000
Losses during 8 months.....1,900,000

Total.....3,300,000

Total men at disposal of Govt.....3,900,000

Remainder good for service.....570,000.

This total includes on the one hand the effectives already at the front or ready to supply the wastage to bring the units to their war strength, and on the other hand the effectives now under training or which will be called up for training as required.

The first category may be estimated, in round figures, at 1,000,000 men, taking as a basis the "corde de bataille" of the German Army. This consists at the present moment of seventy-one army corps, made up as follows:

Army Corps of the Active Army.....24
Reserve and "Ersatz Reserve" Army Corps.....24
Army Corps of Naval Marines.....1
Army Corps of New Reserve.....6
Army Corps of Landwehr.....8
Army Corps of the Supplementary Reserve.....1

Total Army Corps.....74

On a strength seventy-one army corps represent in round figures 1,000,000 men. If these fall to be added the independent troops which do not belong to the army corps—that is, independent cavalry corps, heavy artillery, siege artillery, Landsturm, and troops guarding lines of communication, garrisons of fortresses, etc. These in round figures would make about 1,500,000 men.

To sum up the above calculations give:

Total at the disposal of the Government.....5,700,000

At the front or ready for service.....4,000,000

Remainder at the disposal of the Government still end of war 1,700,000.

If the losses should continue to be as calculated above, 230,000 men per month, this 1,700,000 men available would allow of the present force in the field being kept on a par for seven or eight months longer. After that the diminution could no longer be met.

"THE PROPER SPIRIT."

I hear (says "Rambler" in the *Daily Mirror*) that Daniel O'Leary, Michael's father, is almost delighted by his son. According to a correspondent, O'Leary's father was interviewed and asked if he was surprised at his son's bravery. He replied: "I am surprised he didn't do more. I often laid out twenty men myself with a stick coming from Macroom Fair, and it is a bad trial of Mick that he could kill only eight, and he having a rifle and bayonet." How's that for the proper spirit?

JAPAN AND CHINA.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons last month a number of questions were put with reference to the relations between Japan and China.

Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Berwick) replied that he might again remind the House that the communications made to him by the Japanese Government on the subject were of a confidential nature and that he was therefore not at liberty to discuss their terms, and he was not aware that any official or accurate version of the demands had yet been published.

Mr. Snowden (Blackburn, Lab.)—Are we to understand that the right hon. gentleman is prepared to do nothing until Japan by military force, having already 60,000 troops in China, has imposed her authority upon China, and is the right hon. gentleman aware that we are bound by treaty obligations to maintain the integrity of China, and is he prepared to regard them as a scrap of paper and do nothing at all? (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

Sir E. Grey—I do not think there is anything in my answer to give rise to that issue. The position I am placed in is this. The Japanese Government have given information confidentially to us, and I think to some other Governments, as to their actual demands on China. I have throughout regarded this matter as one of the greatest importance, and though I am not in a position to make disclosures with regard to it we have been in communication with the Japanese Government both on the question of the objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in general, and of British commercial interests in particular, which might be affected by competing Japanese demands.

In reply to Mr. Jowett (Bradford, W. Lab.)—

Sir E. Grey said that beyond a brief informal conversation with the United States Ambassador in February no communications had passed between the United States Government and H. M. Government on the subject of the Japanese demands on China.

In reply to Mr. Snowden,

Sir E. Grey said he had no information of the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and China at any time last year or, indeed, since 1903.

In reply to Sir W. Bull (Hammersmith, Opp.),

Sir E. Grey said that according to the latest information the number of Japanese troops in Hankow was stated to be 39 officers and 633 men, with 30 machine-guns. He was not aware that any other Power retained a contingent there.

FAR EASTERN COMPANY REPORTS.

TRONOH MINES.

The report of the Tronoh Mines for the year 1914 states that 1,539 tons of tin ore were sold, as compared with 2,167 tons sold during 1913. The amount realized was £139,015, being an average of approximately £90 per ton, compared with £121 per ton for 1913. The year's operations have resulted in a loss of £20,169, which amount deducted from the credit balance of £40,061 brought forward leaves a balance of £19,951, which the directors propose to carry forward. This loss is accounted for by the reduced tonnage of tin ore, the fall in the price of tin, the large amount of development necessary, and the costs caused by the large falls of ground as previously reported. The reduced tonnage of tin ore is accounted for by the lower value and smaller quantity of the karang treated. The price of tin was gradually falling from the beginning of the year, and on the outbreak of the war in the East the price of the metal fell to £120 per ton—equal approximately to £70 per ton for tin ore. During August and September it was found impossible to sell the output at all, and with the view of protecting the industry and preventing riots among the natives, the Government of the Federated Malay States requested the tin mining companies to continue working and agreed to purchase the output of the mines on the basis of £120 per ton for the metal. For 1913 dividends equal to 37½ per cent. were paid.

TRONOH SOUTH.

The report of the Tronoh South for the year 1914 states that 410 tons of tin ore have been produced from the mines and from tributaries, the whole of this quantity having been obtained from the clay karang lead. The profit amounts to £5,927, after writing off £26,559 in respect of depreciation, boring expenditure, and a portion of the commission to vendors. An interim dividend of 6d. per share was paid on May 27, 1914. Since the close of the year a final dividend of 6d. per share has been paid, tax free. This absorbed £2,590 and leaves a balance of £327 to be carried forward. The returns for the first quarter of the year 1915 have been most satisfactory and the directors see no reason at present why an interim dividend of 1s. per share should not be paid at the end of the current half-year.

CONSOLIDATED MALAY RUBBER ESTATES.

The directors of the Consolidated Malay Rubber Estates report a net profit for 1914 of £27,430 (against £24,712), which, with last year's carry forward of £23,068 leaves a balance for appropriation of £29,532. It was proposed to pay on May 17 a final dividend of 25 per cent. (making 37½ per cent. for the year against 50 per cent. for 1913) and to carry forward £23,270. The manager's original estimate for 1914 was 670,000 lb. of rubber, and the amount secured was 584,050 lb. The average gross price was 2s. 2.24d. as against 2s. 6.18d. for 1913. The cost of production f.o.b. Port Dickson, including allowance for depreciation, was 11.02d. as against 10.61d. in 1913. Among the reasons for the discrepancy between the estimate and the crop realized were a shortage of tappers for some time, and a change in the system of tapping, which will tend to the permanent advantage of the properties.

BRITISH AND JAPANESE RIVALRY IN CHINA.

TWO BRITISH PERSONALITIES IN
PEKING.

Mr. Hanzan Ishikawa, an editorial writer in the *Yokohama*, writes interestingly about Dr. Morrison and Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking, both of whom are well-known to but somewhat misunderstood by the Japanese. Mr. Ishikawa says that he knows both very well. As the former gentleman is called Dr. Morrison, he is taken as a *hakase* in Japan, but, as a matter of fact, his "doctor" comes from his being a physician. What has made him famous was his career as Peking correspondent of the *Times*. He is a good Chinese linguist, has widely travelled throughout the interior of China, and is well versed in geography. While others were in ignorance he disclosed many striking events in the Chinese capital after the Sino-Japanese war to the amazement of many. When he was wounded during the Boxer trouble, his death was reported, and many European papers paid warm tributes to him. Dr. Morrison is described as anti-Japanese, but he was not so antagonistic to Japan in former days. It was at Portsmouth, U.S.A., that Mr. Ishikawa first met him, and then the doctor was by no means anti-Japanese. He had been disappointed with the aggressive policy of Russia in Manchuria, and was pleased with Japan when she unsheathed her sword, and was a well-wisher of Japan. At Portsmouth, he was friendly with Japan, and was much disatisfied with the peace terms. He went even so far as to say that as a subject of the ally of Japan he was ashamed of the terms, and left Portsmouth very soon after. That such a good friend of Japan should become an enemy since the Russo-Japanese War is due to Japan's taking Russia's place in Manchuria. He was directly connected with the construction of the Fakuken Railway, a competitive line opposed to the Manchuria Railway. Japan's objection to the British enterprise caused ill-feeling among the Britishers. Besides, the interests of Japan and Britain always clash in South China, while Japan's gradual growth along the Yangtze River is not received by the British with favour. The control of the Customs service in China is in the hands of the British, due to the unusual ability of Sir Robert Hart, who has been succeeded by Sir R. Bredon and Mr. Aglin. With a desire to throw off British control, the Chinese Government revised the agreement to the effect that as long as Great Britain's commerce with China was larger than that of any other foreign Power, China would employ a British subject in the highest office of the Customs service. In the volume of Britain's commerce with China, that carried on in Hongkong is also included, but of late years Japan has made headway, and she may in the near future exceed Britain. This is another reason for the increasing rivalry between Japan and Britain in the East. These things lead naturally to ill-feeling between Japan and Britain in the East. These things lead naturally to ill-feeling between Japan and Britain in the East. These things lead naturally to ill-feeling between Japan and Britain in the East.

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THE JAPANESE DIET.

MORE QUESTIONS ON THE "NEGOTIATIONS."

JAPANESE AND CHINESE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

At a recent meeting of the Japanese House of Peers, with Prince Tokugawa, the President, in the chair, and Lieutenant-General Oka, Minister for War, and Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Finance, present, representing the Government, Baron Kuroda called attention to a discrepancy in the publication made by the Chinese authorities and the report made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the preceding meeting concerning the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations. The Foreign Minister had denied such publication by the Chinese authorities, but Baron Kuroda believed that the Government must be better informed by this time as he had himself received a copy of the Chinese report. The Baron requested the presence of the Foreign Minister to give a reply.

Mr. Matsui, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Minister, replied that the Chinese publication under notice was printed in Chinese and English, and was so lengthy that the Government had been unable to make it public at such short notice, the translation taking considerable time to complete. Baron Kuroda stated that to the best of his knowledge the Chinese publication was by no means such a lengthy one, and that the delay must be due to the Government's neglect. The Baron read extracts from the publication, and proceeded: "Then again, in regard to the dispatch of troops, the Government here pretended that this step had nothing to do with the Sino-Japanese negotiations. But the Chinese publication clearly states that the Chinese Government could not maintain its just objections to the demands owing to the pressure brought to bear on it by the Japanese Government. Thus the statement made here by the War Minister at our last meeting, is quite inconsistent with the Chinese version of the negotiations completely upset his confidence. The Chinese Government, in a most unreserved manner, declares through its Press organ that the policy of the 'open door' and 'equal opportunity' has been trampled under foot in the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations. Baron Kuroda asked for the Minister's clear and authoritative reply as to whether he considered such publications worthy of notice. The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that he would give a reply after perusing the publication under notice.

After a short recess, Baron Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present as requested. Mr. Nakashoji then rose to interpellate the Government on the Sino-Japanese diplomatic negotiations.

He expressed his dissatisfaction at the Foreign Minister's reply to his previous interpellations. To begin with, the so-called Group V, the Minister's reply was to the effect that he omitted this group in taking into his confidence the foreign Powers, because Japan was under no obligation to consult with third parties in such matters. The Minister apparently failed to catch the point of the question. Mr. Nakashoji said that what he wanted to know was whether it was not at variance with the spirit of sincerity, detrimental to the maintenance of the country's prestige, and worse still, calculated to prevent China understanding Japan's motives, to disclose part of the demands and keep part of them secret, as the Japanese Government had done.

THE CONCESSIONS OF JAPAN.

As regards his second interpellation, continued Mr. Nakashoji, he had not the least desire to make a personal attack upon Mr. Heki, Japanese Minister in Peking, but to ascertain if the negotiations could not have been conducted in a more prudent manner. Concerning the Government's promise to retrocede Tsingtau, he wanted to know if such a step was not very undesirable, since it only invited arbitrary counter-demands from the Chinese instead of promoting Sino-Japanese friendship. Moreover, the conditions governing the retrocession of the stronghold contain a passage stipulating that the disposal of the immovable property at Tsingtau is subject to future arrangement between the Chinese and Japanese authorities. Why should Japan consult China in that matter? Again, the Minister had declared that Japan had not withdrawn her extraterritoriality in South Manchuria, so far as the rights hitherto in her possession were concerned. But it is not a withdrawal nevertheless, the system of Mixed Courts, finally, in reply to a question whether the Japanese did not order the withdrawal of the Japanese residents in the province, Baron Kato had spoken to the effect that no such order was given, but that private instructions were delivered. This was nothing but an equivocation, declared Mr. Nakashoji, and could never be admitted as a sincere and responsible reply from a gentleman of the Foreign Minister's standing. With this Mr. Nakashoji concluded his interpellation, and the President announced a recess.

At half-past one the House resumed its sitting, with Marquis Kuroda, the Vice-President, in the chair.

Baron Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at once rose to reply to Mr. Nakashoji. The Minister said:—

THE UNIMPORTANCE OF GROUP V.

"As regards Japan's demand on China set forth in Group V, the Government omitted to notify the Powers simply because they had from the beginning no intention of making it such a nature as ultimatum, nor was it intended to justify any pressure. Mr. Nakashoji seems to attach more importance to Group V than to the rest of the demands, whereas they are less important. As regards his second query, whether the negotiations might not have been conducted in a more capable manner, I can doled in a more capable manner, I can flatter myself that I attended to my duties with even greater sincerity and assiduity in Tokyo than would have been possible by proceeding to Peking. In regard to what is described as the Government's premature promise to return Tsingtau, attention may be called to the fact that retrocession was promised on condition that 'when Japan was placed in a position to dispose of the stronghold at her discretion after the restoration of peace in Europe.' Then, again, there is nothing wrong in stipulating that the disposal of the immovable property in Tsingtau be subject to the decision of a Sino-Japanese conference, since Japan would not lose the

right she now possesses to retain Tsingtau if the result of such conference is not satisfactory. Mr. Nakashoji regrets what he believes to be Japan's withdrawal of extra-territorial rights. It is to be pointed out, however, that the new agreement has nothing to do with the extra-territoriality so far in the hands of Japan. The fact is that Japan has recognised the system of Mixed Courts for land cases in such regions as the interior of Manchuria and East Mongolia, where Japan has newly acquired the right of residence. The new agreement, therefore, cannot be regarded as a withdrawal of Japan's rights of extra-territoriality. The Government believes it has done just what it ought to do when it promised the withdrawal of its extra-territorial rights in China upon the reform of the Republic's judicial system. Lastly, Mr. Nakashoji's animadversion on the alleged Government order for the withdrawal of the residents in Manchuria. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is a great difference between an order and a private warning. The authorities only warned the residents against possible emergencies."

CHINA'S UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

Baron Kuroda hereupon repeated a previous interpellation. The Foreign Minister adhered to his declaration, said the Baron, that the dispatch of troops was not intended to bring pressure to bear on China. The fact, however, seems to be that in spite of what the Minister says of improved relations, China unmistakably declares that she has been threatened by force of arms. "It is of this inconsistency," said the Baron emphatically, "that I want the Minister's explanation."

Baron Kato stated in reply that China seemed to have regarded the dispatch of troops for relieving the garrison as a veiling a threat, but this was a complete misunderstanding on her part.

Baron Kuroda again said that he had been perfectly satisfied with the settlement of the Sino-Japanese question, in a manner conducive to the consolidation of peace in the Orient. But the publication of the Chinese version of the negotiations completely upset his confidence. The Chinese Government, in a most unreserved manner, declares through its Press organ that the policy of the 'open door' and 'equal opportunity' has been trampled under foot in the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations. Baron Kuroda asked for the Minister's clear and authoritative reply as to whether he considered such publications worthy of notice. The Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that he would give a reply after perusing the publication under notice.

SPEECH IN SILENCE.

The next speaker was Dr. Koua, who reviewed in brief the development of the recent negotiations in order to point out the Government's lack, as he declared, of any fixed policy in the negotiations, and calling attention to faults as well as improprieties, asked for an explanation.

In response, Baron Kato remarked that nothing in the world is so perfect as to be proof against dissatisfaction, but maintained that all due care had been exercised. He could say much more, but he would all be in print next day, and he did not wish to say anything in reply to the stock charge of diplomatic failure which might be taken advantage of by another Power.

THE CONDITIONAL RETROCESSION OF TSINGTAU.

Baron Kato replied that the Hankow upheaval was regrettable, but that it was not of a serious nature, and that the Chinese authorities were now exercising unsparring effort to improve the situation, peace being practically restored. As for the retrocession of Kiaochow, notice must be taken of the conditional stipulation that China neither cedes nor grants a lease of any part of Shantung province to foreign Powers. The concession made in the ultimatum was purely voluntary. Some people seemed to be under the impression that Japan has foregone even such demands in the ultimatum as China might have duly been expected to accept. This was wide of the truth. It was true Mr. Tsou Jun-lin, the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, proposed to place on record the Japanese demands as first set forth; but this proposal never meant China's actual acceptance of such demands.

The House then adjourned.

AN INTIMATION TO SHROFFS.

A contributor to the Peking Daily News writes:— "People have asked me—Is there any hope for China for the new China? I have answered 'Yes.' I base my hope upon one returned Chinese student. I do not mean Mr. Ku Hung-ming or Mr. Eugen Chen. The missionaries called a famous book of Chang Chih-tung 'China's Only Hope.' I call this returned Chinese Student of mine the real 'China's Only Hope.' Listen to this and you will understand why. This returned student, who lived in Shanghai, like all returned students when they come back to China, took to the bad habit of signing 'Chit.' The consequence was that bill collectors came to interview him at all hours of the day. He thought this an awful nuisance. He thereupon wrote four large letters Y.M.C.A. upon a piece of paper and stuck it on his door. When the bill collectors asked him if he had joined the Young Men's Christian Association, he said 'No; Y.M.C.A. man You May Call Again.'"

THE CHINESE MINISTER OF WAR.

TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

PRESIDENT GRANTS TWO MONTHS' SICK LEAVE.

In refusing the resignation of Tuan Chi-jui, the Minister of War, but granting him two months' sick leave, the President states in a Mandate issued last night as follows:—

Tuan Chi-jui, the Minister of War, has submitted a petition stating that he has been ill since last winter and has lost his appetite and is unable to sleep. His malady has developed into vomiting of blood this spring; and although many remedies have been tried, no continuous improvement has been secured. According to the advice of his doctors, his illness has been due to poverty of blood and inflammation of the lung, for the cure of which it is necessary to take a long rest before medicine taken can have any effect. For four months he has thus suffered; but owing to the pressing business of the State, he never asked leave to consult the physician. When, however, the situation became somewhat settled he applied for permission to vacate office in order that he might take a complete rest and so hasten his recovery. Permission was then given him to take a short rest; but now he has again asked for leave to be relieved of his duties so that he might be free from the care of official duties and be relieved of his anxieties. Since the year Hsinhai, the said Minister has been achieving many merits in the face of many difficulties. At the beginning of the Republican regime, when troubles were numerous, he rendered valuable assistance during trying days; and, as a result of overwork, his constitution has been undermined and illness soon followed, making him a picture of sickness. Yet, as it was during the period of "the negotiations," he was told to take a trip to the Western Hills two or three days in each week and to take a rest at a quiet spot there in the hope that he might soon recover. However, the said Minister placed the affairs of the State before everything else and refused to take even a needed rest. His devotion to the country is worthy of our admiration. Now his request to retire is at once sincere and earnest, and in consideration of the necessity to preserve capable men for the State, he should be spared of further tiresome work, which would cause his illness to worsen. He is hereby specially given two months' leave, two ounces of ginseng and \$5,000 medical attendance fee to the end that he may have a rest. The said Minister must take good care of his health, as the country is in sore need of him; and famous doctors should be engaged to restore him to health. It is sincerely hoped that he will soon recover and resume his duties. It is important military affairs should require his presence, even during the time of his sick leave, he must attend the Council so that his valuable advice may be secured and the country assisted. —Peking Gazette.

WAR CHARITIES AND SWINDLERS. The *Matin* says that of 147 organizations which owe their inception to the war, and 20 which are in course of formation, the authorities are investigating the affairs of 70 which are stated to have at their head certain financiers or others who have already been prosecuted. It appears that one of these so-called charities was installed in a German house and was under the control of the secretary, who had come within the clutches of the law on no fewer than 11 occasions. Two ladies of mature age have been making something like \$40 a day, apparently by conducting spy agencies for tracing missing soldiers. In several cases Austrians and Germans, who had somehow succeeded in escaping from concentration camps, got themselves elected as presidents of various organizations and carried on swindling on a large scale.

WAR NEWS.

FOUR TALL BROTHERS.

Since the beginning of the war three sons of Mr. William E. Jones, Petty Sessions clerk, Hackettsburg, Co. Carlow, have joined the Army. They are:— Lieutenant Robert Jones, Royal Engineers, height 6ft. 3 1/2 in. Corporal William Jones, North Irish Horse, 6ft. 3 1/2 in. Private Richard Jones, Canadian Volunteers, 6ft. 5 1/2 in. The gallant soldiers have a younger brother 6ft. 4 in. Their grandfather stood 6ft. 5 in.

THE ARCH-PIRATE.

A Berlin telegram of April 25 states that the Kaiser has sent the following telegram to Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, from main Headquarters:—

"On today's fiftieth anniversary of your entering the naval service I express to you my heartiest congratulations, also my pleasure that with God's help it has been granted you to celebrate this day still in active service and in full vigour. I readily embrace this opportunity to express my warmest gratitude for the great services you have rendered to the Fatherland by the successful expansion of the Navy. With justified pride you can look to-day on this your life work, the importance of which in the present war has been—strikingly—shown. As a sign of my gratitude, I confer on you the Cross with Swords of Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern."

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INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

TROPICAL WEIGHTS IN

AERTEX CELLULAR SHIRTS & UNDERWEAR.

INTIMATIONS

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR
EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY
Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY,
FORTY-FIVE SELECTED
PICTURES

by
E. KATO.

An in-position is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [644]

KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Comptroller. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,

73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [642]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL's Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Headquarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong 20th January, 1915. [207]

NOTICE

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to call to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "Atlas." Rate of pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to—
CHIEF ENGINEER,
H.M. Dockyard.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [650]

WANTED.

A SPANISH TEACHER.
Apply to—
"A. B. C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [654]

CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE Undersigned will sell at a Clearance Cheap Sale Clothing Materials comprising the following—Japanese Silk, Satin, Taffeta, English Satin, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Towels, Velvet, Valentin and Sandries.
H. HIPOOLA & Co.,
13 and 15, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [614]

JUST RECEIVED.

TASTELESS

STAMP HINGES.

PURE, PEELABLE, PEERLESS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [665]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

1A, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[602]

INTIMATIONS

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 15th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and additions will be made in the Train Service. Three Express Trains will take the place of those now running, timing as under:—

UP EXPRESS TRAINS.

Kowloon dep.	Canton arr.
7.04 A.M.	10.40 A.M.
12.05 P.M.	3.40 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	7.33 P.M.

DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.

Canton dep.	Kowloon arr.
7.00 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
12 NOON.	3.32 P.M.
4.20 P.M.	7.52 P.M.

Important Alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service. For further particulars see Time Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section,
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Kowloon, 8th June, 1915. [646]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$5.97 and \$7.52 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton carves in Various Shades.

Telephone 2119.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace

Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—

A. B. AVASIA,

Care of B. PABANEY,

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 111

THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 6 Rooms.

"SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road (Bowen

Road level), 6 Rooms Furnished.

ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road

Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).

No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE

PEAK (Furnished).

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,

Kowloon.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE

PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.

No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 52, Mount

Kellett, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with

entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with

entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor,

Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"EGGSFORD," Nos. 134, THE PEAK,

Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished

(6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 25,

ELGIN TERRACE.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 4, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK

(Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First

Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS)

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [48]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET IN KOWLOON.

A FURNISHED ROOM with Board in English Family; Nice locality. Terms moderate.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [645]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

TILL THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. FOLLOCK,
Princo's Building.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 10, Lee House Street.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [651]

TO LET.

HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROSECUTION.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 4 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET,

for Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN,

CANTON.

JUST Completed: Building of Modern Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water Installation throughout. Good Office and Godown accommodation. Three self-contained Flats. Occupation and July. Inspection invited.

Apply—

T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,

Canton, 26th May, 1915. [611]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Apply—

SECRETARY.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [636]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next.

English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Casing System.

"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon,

6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,

3-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the

Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [48]

TO LET.

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour

immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES

VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, completed

by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the

FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury

on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the

German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

INTIMATION

stands for Excellence, and anyone who drinks our E. PORT, E. SHERRY, E. WHISKY or E. BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the *raison d'être* of our magnificent wine vaults, which challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves that the above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13]

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD.—On 10th inst., at Forebank West, Magistrate's Office, to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. CRAWFORD, a daughter. [657]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. A. S. GOMES begs to tender his heartfelt thanks to his kind friends who sent wreaths as a token of their sympathy with him in his recent bereavement and also to those who were present at the funeral of his beloved wife, HELENA BRANDAO GOMES. [656]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 11TH, 1915.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

One of the demands originally put forward by Japan in the recent negotiations with China was for a pledge that the Chinese Government would not alienate or lease to a third Power any ports, bays or islands off the coast of China. Obviously the intention was to ensure that Germany, ousted from Kiaochow, should not be able to secure a footing elsewhere on the coast of China. The fact, perhaps, has been rather overlooked by most people that by the Kiaochow Convention China admitted Germany's right to lease "some other point on the coast" in the case of her surrender of Kiaochow. It is interesting, also, to note that the Convention further provided that "should Germany desire to give up her interest in the leased territory before the expiration of ninety-nine years, China shall take over the whole area and pay Germany for whatever German property may at the time of surrender be there situated." Of course, voluntary surrender to China was contemplated by this provision and not a forced surrender to a foreign Power. It is quite within the bounds of possibility, however, that Germany will seek to recover compensation from China for the loss of Kiaochow, and we may be sure that Germany will at least assert her claim to "some other point on the coast of China." When these provisions of the Kiaochow Convention are borne in mind the expediency of getting a pledge from

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF GERMAN PLANS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
10th June, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to request you to give publicity

THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S SACRIFICE.

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

AMERICA AND THE NOTE.

TREATMENT OF SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

QUARTER OF A MILLION CASUALTIES.

BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS SACRIFICES.

London, June 9th.
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the total British casualties in Flanders and the Dardanelles to the 31st May were as follows:—

KILLED.	3,327
Men	47,015
WOUNDED.	
Officers	6,408
Men	147,482
MISSING.	
Officers	1,130
Men	52,617
	258,060

THE BRYAN BOMBSHELL.

AMERICANS HAD NO RIGHT TO TRAVEL IN WAR ZONE.

WASHINGTON, June 10th.

Mr. Lansing has been appointed interim Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan has issued a statement in which he says that President Wilson and himself differed on two points. He (Mr. Bryan) wished submarine attacks to be investigated by an International Commission under the Arbitration Treaties negotiated by the United States with 30 other countries, although Germany was not a signatory to them. Mr. Bryan also maintained that an American had no right to imperil his country by travelling in the war zone after the German warning.

SUPPORT FOR WILSON.

It is understood that the whole Cabinet supports President Wilson in his view that arbitration is impossible unless Germany previously agrees to discontinue her indiscriminate destruction of merchantmen.

This New York Evening Post says the astonishment felt in Washington when Mr. Bryan's resignation was announced was heightened when it became known that the Note to Germany was friendly in tone. It merely reaffirms the original Note, in nowise closing the way to a peaceful solution.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

WASHINGTON, June 9th.

After a conference with President Wilson, Mr. Lansing, the interim Secretary of State, announced that the Note would be dispatched this afternoon and be published in the morning papers on Friday, without awaiting notification of its receipt.

DUTCH MARINERS AND GERMAN BARBARITY.

London, June 10th.

A resolution passed by an association of Dutch sea captains and officers protests against the barbarous German submarine warfare on defenceless merchantmen.

THE MUNITIONS BILL.

London, June 9th.

His Majesty the King has assented to the Bill creating a Ministry of Munitions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TREATMENT OF SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

"NOW ABSOLUTELY IDENTICAL WITH THAT OF OTHER PRISONERS."

London, June 9th.
In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour said that the further capture of submarine officers and men had again raised the question of the treatment of submarine prisoners. There had been for some weeks no substantial difference in the treatment accorded submarine prisoners and other prisoners, and the treatment now was absolutely identical. This did not indicate any change of opinion regarding the character of the acts of the submarines, which was in flagrant contradiction of the letter and the spirit of the laws of war. Their acts were mean, cowardly, and brutal; but the submarine methods were not the only methods violating law and humanity adopted by the German Government. They opened the whole question of personal responsibility, which would be reserved until the end of the war.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY DOCTOR.

LONDON, June 9th.

Captain A. T. Pridham, Indian Medical Service, committed suicide in a Plymouth train on the 6th inst.
A Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict of "suicide whilst temporarily insane." He suffered from blood-poisoning which was incurable.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

PARIS, June 9th.

The evening communiqué says:—
An artillery duel of a very violent character has continued in the sector north of Arras.

We captured the remaining houses at Neuville, the whole village being now in our possession.

We have progressed in the Labyrinth, and we have extended our gains at Hebuterne.

We repulsed a violent counter-attack north of the Aisne.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, June 10th.

A communiqué states that the French carried two, and in some places three, lines of German trenches on the outskirts of Bois-le-Prete and made a number of prisoners.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COURAGEOUS RUSSIANS.

PARIS, June 10th.

The Belgian General de Witte has just returned from Russia and is full of enthusiasm for the Russian army, which, he says, is the most courageous in existence. "Have no fear of their falling back. We fell back on Moscow in 1812," the Russian Chief of Staff said, "and when we fall back it is in order that we may advance better. Have no fear."

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STUBBORN FIGHTING ALONG THE ISONZO.

Rome, June 10th.

A communiqué says:—
Along the Isonzo on the 7th and 8th inst. operations were continued with a view to dislodging the enemy from positions on the right bank and establishing bridge-heads. The enemy resisted most stubbornly, favoured by the nature of the ground. We strengthened our fortifications while floods have broken bridges and roads.

The Italians, fighting in a most dashing style, won important positions and occupied the town of Montebelluna.

The Italians have also captured a strong Austrian position in Montenegro. Five hundred prisoners were captured along the Isonzo.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH SEAPLANES.

ROME TURKISH BASE.

LONDON, June 10th.

A fisherman, on arrival at Bukarest from Constantinople, stated that nine British seaplanes had bombed the Akbaschi base (just beyond the Narrows of the Dardanelles) and also the harbour at Gallipoli, killing and wounding fifteen soldiers and damaging stores.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

OFFICERS AND MEN CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that a German submarine has been sunk. Six officers and 21 of the crew were captured.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

PETERSBURG, June 10th.

A Russian submarine attacked ten German battleships between Wundau and the island of Gotland, fired several torpedoes and then, diving, hearing loud explosions.

The Germans, owing to the activity of submarines and their losses in the mine-fields have left in a south-westerly direction.

The German steamer *Hindenburg* was sunk by a mine, and a cruiser badly damaged was towed to a German port.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, June 10th.

The German submarine *U-27*, which sank the *Triumph* and the *Majestic*, has arrived at Constantinople.

EDUCATIONAL AWARDS.

LONDON, June 10th.

The Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society has been awarded to Mrs. Smith Lewis and her sister, Mrs. Dunlop Gibson, for their contributions to Sinitic and Sinitic studies.

Sir Hugh Barnes yesterday presented the public schools medal for the best prize essay on "Dillon: Past and Present" to H. A. Metham at the Merchant Taylors School. The winner was born at Cawnpore.

THE FINANCING OF FRANCE.

BUYING BY DELEGATE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris on the 9th ult. M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, stated that France's expenses for the war in April were between £58,000,000 and £60,000,000. France was giving Britain £60,000,000 francs (£20,000,000) in gold, in return for which England was opening for France a credit of three times as much for goods bought in the Empire. In order to prevent an outrageous rise in prices for war goods, a simple delegate would be the buying in foreign countries on behalf of the British, Russian, and French War Offices. He only asked a vote of credit for three months, though he asked for six months last time. He was able to state that certain things were in preparation which would have a considerable bearing on the duration of the war. "Put whatever its duration," declared M. Ribot, "we are sworn to bring it to its logical end, and with the help of our Allies we will go the whole way."

THE DARDANELLES.

ALLIES GOOD POSITION.

Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B. in the

Evening Standard writes:—
The brilliant success of the landing operations both of the French and British contingents means the beginning of the end of the Dardanelles problem.

I have never doubted our succeeding, given adequate numbers and the support of naval artillery to cover our disembarkation, but in all such work there is the element of uncertainty due to the impossibility of predicting local conditions beforehand.

A change of wind, bringing with it haze or fog, or a heavy sea breaking on the selected landing places, may always intervene at the last hour to render the support by gun-fire from the ships of the landing parties out of the question.

Again, if the air should be clear, the sea may still be too rough for the boats, consequently temporary repulses might be expected, and the gain to the enemy's moral resulting therefrom will add immensely to the difficulties of the next attempt at a landing.

With troops in the required numbers once on shore the worst of the difficulties is overcome, for then the conjunction of a clear sky and smooth water is no longer a condition of success.

Fog or low clouds may still hamper aerial reconnaissance for the moment, but at this season they never last for very long, and, given good conditions, for observation, our naval guns can search out every hollow within their range—on our side the Gallipoli Peninsula is well known to—and they can effectively co-operate with the infantry in the work yet to be done.

OUR COLONIAL FORCES.

Then, the more numerous the defenders within the peninsula, the better; their assemblages will be all the more easily located, and since we completely command the Isthmus of Bulair, they cannot draw food or water from the mainland, or even evade destruction by retreat.

The successful steps in the reduction of Constantinople are as certain as the progress of a siege, and the political effect on those natives who are still hypnotised by the false information circulated by the German Wireless will be great indeed. The fact which will probably exercise most influence on the German General Staff will be the exceedingly brilliant conduct of the Australian and New Zealand troops, for the general estimate they had chosen to form of the fighting value of our Colonial Contingent has been very low.

Everything about our Overseas men was so entirely unlike the Prussian ideal that they could never be induced to consider them seriously; but now that the Canadians have given such splendid and conclusive proof of their merit in Flanders, and the Australians and New Zealanders have shown within the same week the equally fine work of which they are capable, the result on German opinion will be cumulative in its action, and at last they will form a serious conception of what is meant by the British Empire in arms.

German newspaper editors may still derive too much comfort and material from the pessimistic utterances of our own Pressmen and speakers to refrain from encouraging their readers by picturing England as wearying of war; but the German Staff that really controls operations are of a different order of mentality. Comparing our rapid accretion of forces with their own tables of wastage, they will find it increasingly difficult to maintain that spirit of confidence which alone commands success.

WAR BY POISONED GASES.

A NORMAL GERMAN WEAPON.

The following is a copy of a Report dated May 3rd by Field Marshal Sir John French on the employment by the Germans of poisonous gases as weapons of warfare:—

The gases employed have been ejected from pipes laid into the trenches, and also produced by the explosion of shells especially manufactured for the purpose. The German troops who attacked under cover of these gases were provided with specially designed respirators, which were issued in sealed pattern covers. This all points to long and methodical preparation on a large scale.

A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their official communiqué that we were making use of asphyxiating gases. At the time they appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood, but now, of course, it is obvious that it was part of the scheme. It is a further proof of the deliberate nature of the introduction by the Germans of a new and illegal weapon, and shows that they recognized its illegality and were anxious to forestall neutral, and possibly domestic, criticism.

Since the enemy first made use of this method of covering his advance with a cloud of poisoned air he has repeated it both in offence and defence whenever the wind has been favourable. The effect of this poison is not merely disabling or even painlessly fatal, as suggested in the German Press. Those of its victims who do not succumb on the field, and who can be brought into hospital, suffer acutely, and in a large proportion of cases die a painful and lingering death. Those who survive are in little better case, as the injury to their lungs appears to be of a permanent character and reduces them to a condition which points to their being invalids for life. These effects must be known to the German scientists who devised this new weapon and to the military authorities who have sanctioned its use.

I am of opinion that the enemy has definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure, and that protests will be useless.

GERMANY UNNERVED.

DANISH ACTOR'S IMPRESSIONS ON JOURNEY ACROSS THE FATHERLAND.

Writing to a friend in the Isle of Wight, Mr. G. P. Harvey, a sanitary engineer in Copenhagen, sends home a translation of an interesting letter in the leading Copenhagen daily paper, *Politiken*, from Johannes Poulsen, the famous Danish actor.

Describing his impression when travelling through Germany from Cairo, he writes from the Dutch liner *Nederland*, crossing the Mediterranean:—"How strange it is for me, a friend of Germany and an admirer of German culture, to travel in Germany under present-day conditions. I do not mind the potato meal bread; it is not unpalatable, and reminds me of our own Danish unrefined flour bread. But it pains me to see the Germans are affected and changed by the war. Their behaviour seems to lack manliness and presence of mind. Unrest and excitability stamp them. They seem as though an unseen hand plagues and threatens them—a hand against which they cannot retaliate."

"For instance, when sitting in a German restaurant I noticed a foreigner—I believe a Dutchman—who had paid his bill and was about to leave. He had to pass a table where other gentlemen were sitting, and asked politely, 'Darf ich passieren?' His accent betrayed him, resembling the French pronunciation. An officer started up, pretended insolently to mistake him for a waiter and asked, 'Wie, wollen sie kassieren?' The Dutchman remarked quietly to his companion, 'Alles! Alles! German officers, always polite!' I was in Paris recently, but nothing of this kind happened to me there. An old gentleman sprang up with glaring eyes and purple in the face and shouted, 'If nothing of the kind happened to you at Paris, go back to Paris, and be hanged to you, and stop there!' The Dutchman did not want his head smashed with tankards and wine bottles, and very sensibly passed on without remark. Only a small episode, but significant."

"ALWAYS 'GOD PUNISH ENGLAND.'"
"My travelling companion in Berlin was a Swede, and when we entered a restaurant together the officers and public glared at us with threatening looks, simply because the Swede was clean-shaven and of English appearance. Travelling south through Germany, at one of the stations a portly Hamburg merchant on leaving my compartment said seriously, 'God punish England!' and another German rose immediately and as solemnly uttered, as a farewell greeting, 'God punish England!' Such is the parting greeting among the Germans to-day. Even the lady district visitors going on their work of charity receive emblems from the Government bearing the inscription, 'God punish England.'"

"Alas! how changed all is in Germany. Here on board the *Nederland* the war is the sole topic of conversation. My cabin companion, an influential Dutch merchant from Java, said to me, 'We had really not much sympathy for the Belgians, who were always against us, and at the outbreak of the war our sympathies were, if anything, with Germany. But our feelings towards the Germans have been completely altered since their fearful invasion of Belgium, with all its horrors. The Germans have an unfortunate faculty for offending even their friends.'"

A SCOUTING EXPEDITION WITH SOMALIS.

Isolated bits of the British Imperial Army are constantly at dangerous work in out-of-the-way corners of the world, though the jobs done never get mentioned in despatches. Here is a story by a lieutenant in the Somali Scouts of how he spent Christmas Day. On the previous evening he and "another fellow" went out in a drizzling rain to patrol. They parted next morning, as their duties lay in opposite directions. The letter continues:—

I went with my troop of Somalis, who were mounted on mules, and I on a pony, towards the western slopes of Kilimanjaro, which mountain is in German territory, and, taking a squad of eight men, leaving the rest on a secure hill to await my return, I scouted forward on foot towards a point where I could see acres of banana fields and other native cultivation. Before reaching this we passed through grassy, undulating country dotted with trees, and in an opening came across a thorn-enclosure, round the inside of which were three long mud houses, roofed with grass. In the centre was a tree on which a little grass hut had been built, like a dovecote, as a look-out place.

We carefully stalked up through the long grass to within two hundred yards of this, and, looking through my glasses, I could see that it was empty. Dividing my party so as to come round the enclosure from two sides, I advanced to the opening forming the gate and rushed in, rifle ready, followed by my men. There was nobody inside, but judging that some foot marks I reckoned that three natives had left it about two hours before our arrival, and that they were evidently an armed outpost who patrolled as far as this place, but did not sleep there. The huts were examined, but we only found bunches of bananas and various stages of ripeness some of which we ate.

As it was growing dusk, I decided to go forward to near where the banana plantations were, and see whether there were any white men to be seen. The moon was just rising as we got to an open patch of grass, across which we had seen natives moving backward to the water. Here I spotted a big bolder near their path, and on the other side I could just make out a small hut to which of dry banana leaves, underneath which were two forms sitting, wrapped in dirty white cloths. One of them looked round, but before he was able to recover from his surprise I had shoved my rifle in his face, and threatened to blow his head off if he made a row, as we were within 400 yards of a large enclosure full of natives and armed men.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 31st.

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Though the treaty embodying the Japanese demands has been signed and it is understood that all the outstanding questions between the two countries have now been settled, it cannot be said that the friendship between the two nations is excessively cordial. Up to the signing, the Japanese revealed the same perverse ideas on the subject of friendship, and attempted to have inserted in the treaty certain rights which they had not demanded in the ultimatum. Needless to say, these "demonstrations" of disinterested friendship are not likely to be forgotten by the Chinese.

CABINET CHANGES.

Within the past two months there have been at least four changes in the Cabinet, the last being the Minister of War, General Tuan Chi-jai, whose resignation on the ground of sickness has not, however, been accepted, but it is believed that the resignation is definite. His services are still in demand, and as the President, in addition to asking him to participate in important conferences, has rewarded him with four ounces of ginseng and five thousand dollars for medicine, it is apparent that the old warrior is not in disgrace.

BASEBALL IN PEKING.

The past week has been given up largely to interest in the exhibitions of baseball provided by the Chinese players from Honolulu and the Filipino players. Large crowds of Chinese and Americans have turned out to witness the various games, and on Sunday when the visiting teams were being shown round the President's palace they were honoured by being invited to enter and to listen to an address from Yuan, his remarks being interpreted into English for the benefit of the Chinese visitors as well as the Filipinos.

VOLUNTEERS.

The inspection of the Peking British Volunteers on Saturday morning by Lieut. Colonel Wright, the Officer Commanding the British Forces in North China, was an interesting event, as upon the General's impression and report depends the status of this new unit. There was a good muster of infantry, mounted infantry, and machine-gun section with signallers, and after these had gone through various movements the whole joined with the Indian troops in maintaining the defences of the Legation. At the close the General expressed his appreciation of the scheme of defence and the enthusiasm of the Volunteers. An amusing incident occurred during the proceedings when a richa coolie in the service of one of the Volunteers on parade objected to being ejected when the gates were closed. Ultimately he found himself in the guard-room.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

Some fifty men from the German Legation Guard, supposed to be Red Cross men from Tsingtau, have left for Shanghai to embark for America, whence they hope to reach Germany. There is good reason for believing that these men are not what they seem.

LORD ROSEBERRY ON GERMAN AIMS.

"SARDONIC PHYLACTERY OF CULTURE."

Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the President of the Glasgow Battalion of the Boys' Brigade, which he reviewed last month, writes:—

"We are seeking in this war, not merely to defend our liberties, but to supersede by a moral force a conspiracy, immoral, and indeed, infamous in aim and method, against the freedom and welfare of all countries. That conspiracy, long devised, seeks under the sardonic phylactery of culture to relegate the world by treacherous methods back into barbarians. The deliberate murder of the wounded and innocent and wanton destruction of shrines, the cruel oppression of non-combatants, the odious outrages against prisoners, the disdain of treaties and of international law, and of all the decent restraints which are common to civilized countries—all these and other crimes are proved to the hilt against our enemies."

Conceive a Prussian victory! Conceive such methods and principles, if the word can be used, stamped by force on Europe as its permanent law or lawlessness! What we call the Dark Ages would be as light compared with these. Still, that is the issue between us, and it is the moral force which your Brigade represents which must prevail for the salvation of the world. If that fail, Europe will be hurled back into the condition of North America before its discovery, dominated by savages, whatever the name by which they may call themselves."

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:—"Germany is preparing for another winter campaign. Admiral von Tirpitz hopes that the constant British patrol of the North Sea will so affect the speed of the British capital ships that the resting German vessels will be enabled to make a grand sortie as a final trump card."

A NEUTRAL'S OBSERVATIONS
IN GERMANY.

HATRED OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

The Neutral Correspondent of *The Times* writes:—
Neutrals have their full share of Germany's hatred, especially since the "blockade" was announced. In the early days of the war the Germans hoped to win neutral sympathies, and left nothing undone to obtain them. Having failed in their aim, they have now resorted to means more familiar to them, and try to frighten neutrals by sinking their merchant ships. "If we cannot be loved we must be feared" is the common argument.

Of Italy they speak little, but think much, and I am convinced that if Italy ever sides with the Allies—[this article was written before Italy declared war]—England will cease to be, for some time at least, their most hated enemy. All their contempt, all their animosity, and all their violent reproaches will be addressed to the country they would already call disloyal and treacherous if they were not afraid. Their secret hope is that at the end of the war they will be in a position to show Italy that she chose the path which led to her own destruction. Every American of non-German birth to-day is looked upon as a masked Englishman. As long as the Germans hoped they could use American influence for their own ends they were extremely careful in their attitude towards the United States, but now their reserve is gone, and they openly say that America also has betrayed them. The fact that many American firms are making money by exporting ammunition and other war material, which are used to kill brave German soldiers, is commented upon with the utmost indignation.

As to Scandinavia, the Germans know that their methods of warfare have to a great extent lost them the sympathies which they formerly enjoyed—chiefly on account of Scandinavian fear of Russia—and that, especially in Norway, their friends are few. They accuse Norway of being ungrateful for the Kaiser's admiration of Norwegian fjords and scenery, and for all his visits and many gifts to the country. In fact, there is but little left of the Kaiser's influence in Norway. As an instance of this, the fact may be mentioned that, near Holmenkollen, the famous Hotel Wilhelms Høi (William's Hill), named after the German Emperor, has been renamed Victoria Hotel, because 95 per cent. of the visitors threatened to boycott it should the old name remain.

HEIDELBERG FULL OF VOTERS.—On my way back to England, I visited Heidelberg, Cologne, and Essen. Heidelberg is much changed; the University is open, but lectures are attended only by students who, for one reason or another, are not drilling or with the colours. Perhaps the comfortable old restaurant, so typical of student life, is empty in the evening. The hotels on the heights, and the countless villas along the picturesque Neckar valley, are mostly filled with wounded soldiers, formerly students of Heidelberg, who have been allowed to spend their period of convalescence in their old haunts. Trainloads of barbed wire are dispatched to the Rhine towns and stored in the most easily accessible places. Strongly fortified trenches are being built to the west of Coblenz. People are asking themselves why these trenches are necessary while their armies are fighting in France and Belgium. "What is wrong, and where is it wrong?" is the constant question; and the farther south one goes the greater the nervousness becomes.

GUNS ON COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.—Among German cities, Cologne has, doubtless, to care for the greatest numbers of wounded. The garrison of the fortress has gone, and troops now only pass to and from the Western front. In the evening some of the streets are kept very dark, especially around the Cathedral. Quick-firing guns are placed on the roofs of many houses and also in the Cathedral tower. In spite of official denials I know this to be a fact. One of my countrymen living in Cologne has seen them used on two occasions against hostile airmen.

The famous Krupp works at Essen are working harder than perhaps any factory in the world. Sundays and holidays, night and day, the work goes on; the Government orders must be executed. About 50,000 men are now working in shifts of eight hours each. Most of them are liable to military service, but have been left at their work. Of the 17-in. guns nobody seems to know much, but it is believed in Essen that by this time still bigger guns are in existence, ready to be used when an opportunity occurs. The Esseners are very proud of the works, and consider themselves the backbone of modern war-mad Germany. The western and southern parts of Essen are guarded with the most modern and powerful anti-aircraft guns.

SCARCITY OF METALS.—Metals have increased enormously in price. Lead and copper are especially expensive. Objects made of lead and copper are collected at special central depots, whence they are forwarded to the proper quarter. Large quantities of old printing blocks, used specially for music, have been sent in for patriotic purposes. The scarcity of lead is not to be compared with that of copper. To judge from official reports, the large quantities of copper which Germany still possesses would enable her to carry on the war for many years, but a short time ago, when staying in a neutral country, I found that German agents were offering to buy copper at prices 10 times higher than current rates if by any means they could have it transported to Germany. From other sources I have reason to believe that the supply of copper is causing the General Staff the gravest anxiety. I heard that the head of the well-known engineering works in Mannheim, Heinrich Lanz & Co., Dr. Karl Lanz, who financed and built the first air cruiser of the Schütte-Lanz type (Professor Schütte being his intimate friend and adviser), had expressed serious fears with regard to copper.

RUBBER AND PETROL.

There is also a serious scarcity of rubber, which cannot be obtained from any quarter. Few private motor-cars are now in use. Unless owners laid in a stock of tires before the war it is now impossible to obtain them. The sale of rubber has been absolutely prohibited. The petrol famine is also daily increasing, and might have serious consequences. Although her reserves of petrol at the beginning of the war were immense, as the huge, specially constructed tanks were filled and barrels had been gathered by hundreds of thousands at Hamburg, Lübeck, Stettin, and other towns, the consumption has been apparently larger than expected. Every source of supply has been stopped, and even Galicia cannot at present send a drop of the precious liquid. For years the German Government has been trying to form an oil monopoly, but its efforts were vain, because American companies were able to offer better prices. With most of her ports closed and petrol declared absolute contraband of war, Germany can get no fresh supplies, and the question is therefore how long can her present quantity last.

NITRATE SUBSTITUTE.

With regard to nitrates, experiments have been made in the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik at Ludwigshafen for many years to find a substitute for nitro-gen. There have lately been rumours that the experiments have been absolutely successful, and that nitrates will not be lacking in Germany.

When I left Germany I carried with me the conviction that when the German masses lose confidence (and much has been lost already) in their military leaders the internal situation will be very difficult to manage. Yet until the Allies are able to cross the German frontier all along the line nothing will induce the population to give in, even though they see the hopelessness of resistance. But if the Allies do cross the frontier, and if the German Army receives another blow like that of the battle of the Marne, there will, in my opinion, be a rapid collapse.

GERMAN AND FRENCH
FINANCE.

The following is from "Facts about the War," published by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. Helfferich, German Secretary of State for Finance, while speaking in the Reichstag on 9th March, asking for a vote of fresh supplies to the amount of 10 milliards (€1,000,000,000), thought it right to extol the "colossal success" of German loans, and to denounce "the helplessness of Germany, who was unable to obtain over two milliards, and whose financial policy consisted in converting paper into paper by glaring artificial methods." It would be well to examine these gratuitous statements by the light of fact. The Wolff Agency itself ingeniously affords us the necessary enlightenment. Some of the Savings Banks informed the Government of their inability to subscribe for the new War Loan, all disposable sums being swallowed up by the first loan. So it was suggested they should avail themselves of the good services of the Loan office, which, under the efficient tutelage of the Reichsbank, declared they were ready to make an advance of 75 per cent. on the securities of the first loan; this, the Savings Banks might at once use again, and so subscribe for the new one. The rate of this advance was fixed at 51 per cent.; whereas that of the new War Loan is 7 per cent. The scheme is very obvious, and Mr. Helfferich himself is credited with being the originator. The State, as debtor, lends out to its creditors on its last debt, to enable these same creditors to supply it again with funds. In other words, it does not hesitate to make double profit out of the same thing. It is satisfactory to compare all these contrivances that deceive no one with the increasing credit of the French Bank note throughout the world; and the declarations made to Parliament by Mr. Ribot, the French Minister for Finance, on 18th March, which were as follows:—
"During the four and half months that succeeded the beginning of the war, till the 15th of December, we called upon the Bank of France for help, asking for 3,500 million francs. We also appealed to the public by issuing National Bills; the public gave us 1,000 millions. To this we must add the payments made on 31 per cent. Stock, thus realizing a little over 1,200 millions supplied by the country. Compare the 3,500 millions given by the Bank of France with the 1,200 and over that we procured elsewhere, we see that three-quarters were supplied by the Bank, and one-quarter only through issuing the National Defence Bills."
"Three more months have now elapsed from 15th December to 15th March, and during this time we have drawn from the Bank 1 milliard in all. On the other hand, the National Defence Bills have brought in, in round figures, 2,500 millions during these three months; we got 250 millions from the 3 per cent. and the new 10 years Bonds just issued have given us 23 millions in the last few days. By adding together these sums we find a total of 3 milliards and over."
"Up to 15th December it was the Bank that had done the most, and given us three-quarters of the supplies we needed; from 15th December to the present day it is the country itself that is making the greatest effort. It is the country that supplies three-quarters of our resources by bringing us its savings, and all sums at its disposal, and bringing them even more generously than we desired to hope. And this movement is in no wise halting; on the contrary, I might say it is rather quickening, for during the last ten days subscribing for the National Defence Bills has amounted to 980 millions, making 28 million francs per day. Since 25th February about 1 milliard 60 millions' worth of National Defence Bonds has also been subscribed for."

"Our Stock Exchange is open, transactions are carried on above board, and we have the satisfaction of seeing that the whole of our National funds keep at a rate of exchange in accordance with the present situation. The notes of the Bank of France hold good with everyone; both abroad and at home they meet with such favour as may be termed quite exceptional; what would happen if we had recourse to such scheming, shuffling and contriving as have been fearfully boasted of elsewhere? Just glance at the rate of exchange for notes of the Empire Bank, which German newspapers are prohibited from publishing under severe penalties. We ourselves require no Penal Code to assist us in carrying out our financial policy. The work we are accomplishing is one of sincerity, honesty and straightforwardness."

"KULTUR."

The following letter recently appeared in *The Times*:—

Sir,—In Professor Rudolf Eucken's latest volume, "Zur Sammlung der Geister," published just before this war began, there are several utterances of a semi-judicial character which throw a much-needed light upon the causes which have induced the Prussian Bureaucracy to maintain British prisoners of war. It does not require any special reading between the lines to detect that the main reason is the official morality of the nation. The later developments of their Kultur having been almost exclusively of a material character, the Professor states explicitly that the former spiritual forces of the nation have become impoverished, but he goes on to say (page 5) that "such an impoverishment cannot be borne in perpetuity" (*eine solche Verarmung lässt sich für die Dauer nicht ertragen*), and that the forces, though now suppressed, are bound one day to make themselves felt and urgently demand their rights to take their proper place in the governance of the whole body politic, whose development is impeded by the absence of the spiritual element therein. And this is the view of many spiritually-minded men from the land of Luther who disapprove quite as strongly as Mr. Asquith or Lord Kitchener of savagery or inhumanity towards helpless prisoners or harmless non-combatants on sea or land. That they are at present ingloriously mute is due to the fear of reprisals inspired by the gentle Yahoos of Junkerdom, who have become so intemperate with the success of their apparent material progress and physical might that they have lost the capacity to realize that the power of the spiritual and moral must always transcend these.

It is herein, says Professor Eucken, that the weak point of modern Germany lies. "An dieser Stelle aber liegt heute der Punkt unserer Schwäche" (page 5, line 9, seq.). Further, when deprecating (pages 12-13) the absence in contemporary German civilization of that spirit of reverence (*dabei ist kein Platz für Ehrfurcht*), which, as Goethe said, was the main desideratum for the fashioning of a complete man, he points out that the luxurious growth of even a "refined epicureanism" is sapping the foundations of the nation's former greatness. And that greatness lay, if I mistake not, in the breadth and strength and simplicity of its soul. Nowadays those Englishmen—and there are many in the land—who, like Lord Haldane, owe much to the greater Germany of a century ago, will read with feelings of horror and consternation the mournful confession of Dr. Eucken:—"Wir sind schwächlich auch im Willen zu Rechten" (page 13, *ibid.*)—i.e., that Germans are also feeble in the desire to do right! *Selbstsücht und Machtbegier* (page 14). Self-seeking and the lust of power! These are the results of the latest Teutonic Kultur. But Eucken believes that motives such as these cannot permanently inspire a nation with a past such as that to which Germany can point, the Germany of Goethe, who wrote of the ideal for nations as for individuals:—

Whoever strives unwearyingly,
The Godhead can redeem him,
And all his strivings touched with Love.

That from on High is given,
The Blessed Company above,
Shall welcome him to Heaven.
Goethe's Faust, Pt. II., Act V., Sc. 7, varied from Bayard Taylor.

HOMAGE OF BRITISH
MOSLEMS TO KING GEORGE.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTES.

"We know that the King of England is waging war against the Germans. . . . Who knows the ways of Allah? We are warring against proud and stiff-necked people, as the Germans are. In such a case Allah is on our side. Our Lord Mohamed said: 'Those who break friendship, kill them like pagans. If you kill them, perhaps they will repent.'"
This is an extract from a loyal message given by the Sheikh Bukar Garbar, Emir of Bornu, one of the native chiefs in Nigeria, forwarded through Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor-General of the Colony, to the Colonial Secretary.

Sheikh Bukar Garbar describes himself as being "Son of Sheikh Ibrahim, Son of Sheikh Umar, Son of Mohamedu Limine-Komay, house slave of Allah." Emir of Bornu, by the power of the King of England, and he gave money, horses, cattle, and corn, his contribution towards the maintenance of the war. "I am the King of England's servant. Why should I not help him?" he asked. He gave £2,200 for the war funds and £500 for the schools, "because they do good for my country, as I have seen in the case of my own sons, and through them the people learn to read and write." After that he added, "I pray for the victory of the King of England, and for long life for him and for Governor Lugard."

The Emir of Jema wrote:—"God give him (the King) greatness. May his lands stretch north, south, east, and west. George, King of England, his most generous Majesty. May he live and reign long. The reason why I write to his Majesty is because he has helped us from being prisoners of the Germans. We are glad, we thank him. We pray God to help him still, and give him more greatness, and may he win all the German territories, all their lands, and their properties. Because you are the helper and protector of the Moslems, the strong, the poor, the rich. We are all glad, and we make it glad because you have taken the land from the Germans. I, my chief, and my subjects on this account, we have sent you a small amount of £40 from our Treasury. As we are poor people and have not much. As we are, we send you so small an amount. Of our little we hope you will take the wish and take it as great."

The subjects of the Emir of Kontagora celebrated the fall of Duala by holding festivities for seven days and nights, and forwarding £200 towards the war funds.

Representatives of the Mahomedan emigrants residing at Lagos wrote stating that they were not at all pleased to hear that the Sultan of Turkey had joined the German Emperor against King George's forces. They always understood, they say, that the Majesty of the King of Great Britain and the Sultan of Turkey were good friends. "To learn, at the present time," the letter proceeded, "that the Sultan of Turkey has joined the German Emperor in a war against his Majesty the King of Great Britain grieves us very much, and fills our hearts with pain and sorrow."

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KARMALA,"
Arrived Hongkong on 4th June, 1915.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are loaded.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1915.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, IMMINGHAM, LONDON, GENOA AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENURET,"
Captain F. T. Jones, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA,"
Arrived Hongkong on 4th June, 1915.
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, ex ss "Medina,"
From Persian Gulf, ex ss "B. I. S. N."
and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOUCH,"
FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong: Connecting with "KATHIAWAR" 23rd June. From Colombo: 17th July.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th June. First Class Accommodation for Passengers. Fixed With Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL: "N ETHERBY HALL" On 24th June.
MARSEILLES & LONDON: "CITY OF RANGOON" On 26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGK'NG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 86' by 24' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 8,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRIFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

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Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

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JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPIRATION ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half of May.	—	—
* TJIMANOEK	JAPAN	26th May.	JAVA	29th May.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	26th May.	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	1st half June.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	4th June.	JAPAN	1st half June.
* TJITANOEM	JAVA	16th June.	SHANGHAI	2nd half June.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1915.

Telephone No. 1574.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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MANILA:—MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S CAFFETE" containing Sellings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

